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order to secure (1) the best and most comprehensive information obtainable in each phase of the subject and (2) a non-sectional viewpoint, the completed work represents the collaboration of thirty-one experts, most of whom are well-known writers and authorities in various parts of the United States. After an excellent introduction by President Butterfield, on the "Means of Promoting Agricultural Life," the chapter headings are: "The Soil" (23 pages), "Plant Life" (34 pages), "Manures and Fertilizing Materials" (17 pages), "Farm Crops" (129 pages), "Trees and the Garden" (36 pages), "Plant Diseases" (21 pages), "Insects and Birds" (57 pages), "Live Stock and Dairy-ing" (69 pages), "Feeds and Feeding" (47 pages), "Miscellaneous" (41 pages). There follows an appendix of 10 pages containing, besides useful tables and other information, valuable suggestions for an agricultural school library and a selected bibliography with names of publishers and prices. Additional noteworthy features of pedagogical value are over 300 good illustrations, lists of suggestive questions and exercises, and extensive references appended to each chapter for collateral reading in books, bulletins, reports, and journals. The book should find a hearty welcome as an elementary textbook of general agriculture, as a handbook for the farmer, and as a reference-book for the general readers who may be interested in a preliminary survey of the nature and scope of modern scientific agriculture.

Fifty Years of Prison Service: An Autobiography. By ZEBULON R. BROCKWAY. New York: Charities Publication Commission, 1912. 12mo, pp. xiii+437. Illustrated. \$2.00.

A half-century of prison service, of which most was pioneer work, gives weight to anything that Mr. Brockway may say concerning crime and punishment. These memoirs cover practically the entire period in which the revolution of prison methods has taken place, and constitute a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. While the author's style is essentially narrative, his testimony as to the efficiency of certain prison methods—methods as yet not universally recognized—leaves firmly rooted conclusions in the readers' minds. Of particular interest is Mr. Brockway's position on the question of the indeterminate sentence and merit system, the contract labor system, and corporal punishment. The author shows how great are the possibilities in prison reform of educational work, combined with industrial training and physical culture; and what splendid results a judicious intrusting of official duties to promising prisoners can bring forth. One finds it difficult not to agree with every conclusion reached by the author, inasmuch as every conclusion is illustrated by a veritable mine of interesting anecdotes concerning individual prisoners. Yet what lingers in the memory of the reader is not the book itself, but the author's life of service and self-sacrifice, recognized all too tardily.